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1. Design and evaluation of system-level checks for on-line control flow error detection. By: Alkhalifa, Z.; Nair, V.S.S.. IEEE Transactions on Parallel & Distributed Systems, Jun99, Vol. 10 Issue 6, p627, 15p, 7 charts, 9 diagrams, 4bw; Abstract: Evaluates the fault detection capabilities of the control-flow checking systems installed in real-time computer applications using fault and error injection. Enhanced control-flow checking using assertions (ECCA); Theoretical determination of the capabilities of ECCA; Table of selected transient error models.; (AN 2177048)
2. FINE: A Fault Injection and Monitoring Environment for Tracing the UNIX System Behavior under Faults. By: Wei-lun Kao; Iyer, Ravishankar K.; Tang, Dong. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, Nov93, Vol. 19 Issue 11, p1105, 14p, 11 charts, 4 diagrams, 6 graphs; Abstract: Fault injection has been used to evaluate the dependability of computer systems, but most fault-injection studies concentrate on the final impact of faults on the system with an emphasis on fault latency and coverage issues. What really happens after a fault is injected and how a fault propagates in a software system are not well understood. This paper presents a fault injection and monitoring environment (FINE) as a tool to study fault propagation in the UNIX kernel. FINE injects hardware-induced software errors and software faults into the UNIX kernel and traces the execution flow and key variables of the kernel. It consists of a fault injector, a software monitor, a workload generator, a controller, and several analysis utilities. Experiments on SunOS 4.1.2 are conducted by applying FINE to investigate fault propagation and to evaluate the impact of various types of faults. Fault propagation models are built for both hardware and software faults. Transient Markov reward analysis is performed based on the models to evaluate the loss of performance due to an injected fault. Experimental results show that memory faults and software faults usually have a very long latency while bus faults and CPU faults tend to crash the system immediately. About half of the detected errors are data faults, which are detected when the system tries to access an unauthorized memory location. Only about 8% of faults propagate to other UNIX subsystems. Markov reward analysis shows that the performance loss incurred by bus faults and CPU faults is much higher than that incurred by software and memory faults. Among software faults, the impact of pointer faults is higher than that of nonpointer faults. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; (AN 14325387)
3. Fault Injection for Dependability Validation: A Methodology and Some Applications. By: Arlat, Jean; Aguera, Martine; Amat, Louis; Crouzet, Yves; Fabre, Jean-Charles; Laprie, Jean-Claude; Martins, Eliane; Powell, David. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, Feb90, Vol. 16 Issue 2, p166, 17p, 13 diagrams, 4 graphs, 8c; Abstract: This paper addresses the problem of the dependability validation of fault-tolerant computing systems and more specifically the validation of the fault-tolerance mechanisms. The presented approach is based on the use of fault-injection at the physical level on a hardware/software prototype of the considered system. The place of this approach in a validation directed design process, as well as its place with respect to related works on fault-injection, is clearly identified. The major requirements and problems related to the development and application of a






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
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